

TUMBLES 110 FEET FROM MANHATTAN BRIDGE AND SWIMS

Dizzy Man Lands Face Down in Water and Starts for Boat Nearby.

The figure of a man shooting through the air from the Manhattan Bridge startled onlookers in a sleep at Pier 26, 22 in the East River to-day. The man struck the water, face downward, with his whole body. He sank, but a moment later he was seen swimming, holding the anchor chain of the ship on which the oystermen were at work.

A rope was passed to him and he was towed around to the foot of the pier, where he was hoisted aboard, still conscious, but bleeding from the nose and mouth. He was able to stand and walked across the gangplank on the pier, where Policeman Duffy called an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital. As soon as he was put into the ambulance, which was in charge of Dr. Banks, the man swooned, but revived for a short time at the hospital and was interrogated in Italian.

He said he was Giuseppe Marcelli, twenty-seven years old, of No. 300 Madison street, Brooklyn. He was going to the place where he is employed as a laborer, he said, and was seized by dizziness while walking along the southern promenade of the bridge. He staggered against the parapet and then tumbled over into space. The distance from the bridge footway to the surface of the water is 110 feet.

The police say it would be a practical impossibility for any one to have fallen from the bridge as Marcelli said he had done, but as there was no one who saw his plunge the police said they would accept his story, and no charge was lodged against him.

Marcelli is thought to have a fracture of the skull and possible internal injuries. He became unconscious almost immediately after a short talk with the interpreter, and the doctors at Gouverneur Hospital say his condition is very critical.

Marcelli told the interpreter at the hospital that he had been in the United States only four months.

GOLF SENIORS ENTERED IN LAKEWOOD TOURNEY.

All Must Be Over 55 Years Old to Compete for Shanley Memorial Cup Next Saturday.

While the annual seniors golf handicap at the Country Club of Lakewood, coming as it always does the very first thing on the Metropolitan golfing calendar, has never proved a dangerous rival of the older Apawamis fixture it nevertheless regularly enlists much the same field. For the contest to be held next Saturday, with the John F. Shanley memorial cup at the trophy, the following early entries have been received: Chester S. Lord and H. F. Foster, Van Cortlandt; Frank Presbury, Garden City; the Rev. Charles H. Gillett, Wykany; James F. Bliss, J. P. McFadden, T. J. Lindott and Alexander Linnett, Forest Hill; Charles Cooper, Oakland; H. S. Jennings, Apawamis; Edward Wertz, Media; W. L. Mathey, Royal Montreal; H. F. McQuinn and R. B. Ferris, Lakewood; Robert Lewis, Elwood Davis, P. T. Buckins and Daniel Darrell, all of Frankford. As at Apawamis, one must have passed his fifty-fifth birthday any anniversary in order to be eligible.

SAIER OUT OF FIRST GAME.

Another Will "Sub" for First Base—Mont Till Spelled Ankle Monday.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Reports to-day indicate that Victor Saier's ankle, which he injured in practice yesterday, will keep him out of the Chicago Nationals opening game here to-morrow and perhaps for several days. Saier probably will undergo surgery at first base, leaving the bulk of the catching to coachman for the first few days. It is Manager Evers's intention to acquiesce Archer to first base anyway, so he can be used against left handed pitchers. Saier being somewhat weak when facing them.

A CLERICAL REMEDY.

Of hunting persons we have heard much—also of sinners. But the finest hunting person with a sinners I knew was one who had a vicarage in Kent. The church was a ruin in a field. The only parishioner was a Dissenting farmer, and the only service was read once a year just to qualify for the annual census. But the person hunted at Cambridge where he spent the other 94 days of the year in turning snarebait and their pramulators off the pavement. Do you know that you may legally hunt snarebait off the pavement?

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WILSON VISITS THE CAPITOL; TARIFF FIGHT IN THE SENATE

(Continued from First Page.)

accomplishing the great work of tariff reform at a single stroke, but during the past few days he is reported to have apprehensions lest some militant, like sugar, might be singled out for combined attack by allied protection interests and the whole cause endangered. This danger lies in the Senate, where a change of four votes would jeopardize the tariff reduction program because the Democrats have only a majority of six members in that body. The weakest point in the Senate is the sugar brigade. If that line should weaken, then the low tariff army would be in danger of defeat. But if the sugar schedule were set apart for separate consideration and vote, then all the rest of the reforms could be more easily put through.

Mr. Simmons, Chairman of Senate Finance Committee, which will have charge of the bill in the upper house, said to-day he thought separation of the sugar schedule desirable. He thought that as a result of to-day's conference the President would be inclined to the same point of view.

The extraordinary events of the past few days in Washington show clearly certain important changes in the conduct of government. The President—elected by an overwhelming vote to carry out mandates of the people—finds it necessary to cut through the red tape of precedent and customs in order to accomplish results.

WILSON BELIEVES IN PERSONAL APPEAL.

He seeks to bring the Executive and the Legislative Departments into closer harmony and cooperation. He believes in the efficacy of the personal appeal and meeting men face to face. He will go before Congress, whenever necessary, to get quick and direct action. He will not stand on mere precedents that a President should, or should not do a thing if a great good is to be accomplished.

The net result of this policy up to date is that President Wilson really is in command of Congress, whether or not that body admits the fact.

The best prediction at present is that the Tariff bill will be passed by the House in its original form by May 1.

The next best prediction is that in the Senate there will be a repetition of those struggles over past tariff bills where vested interests and protected favoritism have so often succeeded in sustaining themselves.

Louder in protest are the growers of cane sugar in Louisiana, the one State of the Union that produces any considerable amount of this product. There is a well organized association of these growers, with active representatives in Washington. Col. Spring of New Orleans is their chief. The crux of all their arguments is simply that without the sheltering protection of the tariff their industry will be ruined.

FORMER POES NOW UNITED IN PROTECTION FIGHT.

From the West comes the cry of beet sugar men, one time foes of the cane sugar men, but now their allies in battle. Michigan, Wisconsin, Colorado and Utah are the States most affected. "Ruin," they cry, "stares us in the face; protection or we perish."

Cuba, which enjoys a special reciprocity of 20 per cent. advantage under other foreign countries, is lifting her voice, praying for more of America's sheltering protection against the prospect of the English and Danish West Indies reviving their sugar trade, now stagnant under adverse conditions.

There is a striking difference between the 1901 sugar battle and those of previous tariff years, in that the so-called sugar trust is not leading the lobby.

No Havemeyer is in Washington. No speculation in sugar stock is sweetening the fingers of legislators. The reformers are curiously indifferent. Evolution of conditions makes free raw sugar almost a benefit to them. Just one prospect of financial loss confronts them. That concerns the value of stocks on hand or already contracted for on the basis of the present duty. Raw sugar is purchased far in advance. Crops are ob-

tracted for before the harvest. The present investments and outstanding contracts amount to several million dollars, which will be subject to a shrinkage in value by just the amount of the reduced tariff. But the loss would be for one year only. Afterward all purchases would be on a readjusted basis.

FIGURES READY TO FIT ALL ARGUMENTS.

Income tax will be mixed with this sugar question. Because the sugar tax has been the largest revenue item, the tariff revisionists have elected the necessity of an income tax to make up the deficit of a lower tariff on that product.

Sugar statisticians are at work figuring out just how much in actual money lower duties will benefit the public. They point out that if the entire tax is removed from sugar imports it would make a difference of only 50 cents per inhabitant per year, or one cent per week. As the new bill provides for only 25 per cent. reduction this year, it means 15 cents per year per person or one-fourth cent per person per week.

And for this insignificant sum, they argue, we are to have an income tax levied upon the rich! In answer to this, the tariff reformers declare that removal of the tariff will lower the cost to the consumer to the level of European prices, which will mean a net saving to the public of two cents per pound. It depends on which way you figure it, for figures nowadays can be made to demonstrate any hypothesis, particularly in tariff schedules.

Next in line of opposition to tariff reform comes wool, that old banner of stand-patters, shouting in behalf of the honest farmer. Wool has had its fleece washed out considerably in recent years, but its protected votaries are bringing forward their old-time claims, and here, there and everywhere, in districts far and near, the alarm is being sounded. From the manufacturers of New England to the sheep men of the Rockies the word has been passed to rally to the tink of the bellwether sheep. Many a Congressman is in sore distress over the prospect of protests from home districts.

WOOL MEN START BATTLE WITH SKIRMISH LINE.

The wool men have not planted an organization headquarters yet in Washington. Their campaign so far being conducted by a line of skirmishers. Bankers and men of affairs of Far Western States are dropping into Washington informally and talking about the necessity of wool tariff to insure the prosperity of their respective regions.

They intimate that any reduction will cause curdling of credits and squeezing of the rancher and farmer. Banks could not make the loans required to finance the ranches, and hard times

would follow inevitably. Montana and Wyoming, in particular, they say, would suffer greatly, not merely sheep raisers but all classes. This preliminary campaign is expected to be supported soon by a forcible organization at the capital. An unexpected element of opposition has come from the cotton manufacturers. The new tariff bill makes some radical cuts in the duty on various kinds of cotton. From North Carolina and South Carolina is heard a tremendous shout of protest, embarrassing to some good Southern Democratic members of Congress who have been valiant tariff reformers. Particularly has it hit Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which will have charge of the bill in the upper house. Time was when New England contained all the cotton mills, but during the past decade scores of mills have been established in the Carolinas.

It is history that in 1885 South Carolina threatened to secede from the Union because of a high protective tariff bill passed by Congress to protect New England mills, and the State adopted a nullification ordinance prohibiting her citizens from recognizing the duties levied. But to-day South Carolina joins with New England in demanding protection for her cotton mills.

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